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LUNDY'S LANE CELEBRATION.

[The subjoined account of the gathering at the Falls of Niagara, is derived from two distinct sources. The report of the first day's proceedings is taken from the columns of the *N. Y. Com Advertiser*, and that of the second day from the *Buffalo Rough Notes* as quoted by a contemparary.]

NIAGARA FALLS, July 27.

The morning opened bright and beautiful, with a cool breeze.

The streets are thronged with visitors, and the enthusiasm is hourly increasing. The extra train on each line of railroad comes in filled to overflowing. From Buffalo trains have been running every hour and a half since five o'clock, and all arrive crowded. The regular train, connecting with the New York Central Line, has just arrived with nine carriages and baggage wagons, filled to their utmost capacity, while several hundred were left behind.

Gov. Hunt arrived at half-past eleven o'clock last night.

The names of 220 officers and soldiers of the war of 1812 are already registered by the committee, and a delegation of Tuscarora Indians, numbering forty, with several old warriors of the tribe who fought at Lundy's Lane, are here and form an interesting feature. A telegraph dispatch from the Hon. T. Ewing states that he is on his way, but did not reach Buffalo in time for the train. He is expected by next train.

Large numbers of private parties from Eastern and Southern cities are arriving, and a great number of ladies are in town to enliven the scene.

The proceedings are to commence at 12 o'clock M. by the firing of a national salute

On Wednesday after the review of the troops the same order of proceedings will be observed as to-day, until 5 o'clock, when the meeting will formally adjourn.

The town presents a brilliant appearance with the large crowds of military, all visitors are decked with badges of different devices, and banners are displayed from every hotel. Arrangements are now making for erecting temporary buildings and otherwise providing for their guests. Numbers were even obliged last night to sleep on the floors, and to-night the want of room will be seriously felt—the large boats and trains from the East and West not having yet arrived, at 11.40 A. M.

Various delegations are now marching with separate bands to the encampment ground to form the grand procession. Horace Greeley and a host of editors are here.

7 o'clock, P. M.

The procession formed according to arrangement, at about half past 12 this afternoon, on the encampment grounds, and proceeded to the grove in the following order. Military as follows:

Staff Cleveland Light Artillery.
Staff Kentucky Volunteers.
Staff of Twenty-fourth Brigade.
Onondaga Life Guards.
Cerro Gordo Guards.
Detroit Guards.

Five Companies of the Sixty-fifth Regiment.
Two Companies of the Fifty-first Regiment.
Delegations from States.
Civic Societies.
Political Associations.
Invited Guests.
General Guests.

The procession paraded to all the principal parts of the town, to music from several bands, and proceeded to the grove, where platforms were erected for speakers. The principal one was in a spot shaded with trees and in a complete natural amphitheatre. Around this could not have been less than from 10 to 12,000 people, among whom were a number of elegantly dressed ladies. Another platform also erected in a convenient locality, out of sound of the voices of the speakers on the large platform, had a steady audience of from 3000 to 4000. The military drew up in a circular form around the outside of each audience, and formed a beautiful spectacle, while cheers and counter cheers from the two great crowds which went up during the delivery of addresses, now answering each other, and now mingling together, made the scene inspiriting in a high degree. At the large platform the meeting was organized by appointment of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, for president, and one vice president from each state.—When Mr. Ewing's name was announced for president, it was received with much applause, and as each vice president was announced, cheers were given for the state represented.

given for the state [illegible]

After an opening prayer by Rev. Mr. Miner, the president addressed the meeting in an argumentative and able speech. He was followed by Governor Hunt; Henry Winter Davis, Maryland, and Col. Schouler, of Massachusetts, all of whom were well received.

During the procession, a horse frightened by the music kicked violently and threw his rider, who was hurt A man also fell from a staging and broke his leg. These are the only accidents heard of.

The vast assembly now here is composed of a good class of intelligent citizens from all parts of the Union, and the enthusiasm is decidedly great. During the addresses, the shouts and cheers of the multitude were deafening.

One procession formed of boys to the number of some 300, created much amusement. They bore banners with a bronzed painting of a large cent and red and white striped sticks of candy, with the motto of "We buy our own candy and go Scott." They took up a platform on the grove alone, and had juvenile oratory.

Governor Jones, who arrived during the time the meeting was holding, was greeted with loud and hearty cheers, and called forward to address the meeting. He spoke a few words, briefly declining on account of the fatigue of travelling, but signified readiness to appear this evening He was announced at the breaking up of the meeting as the speaker for the evening, amidst long continued cheering.

Great preparations are making for a grand review to-morrow.

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view to-morrow.

Large numbers of persons are compelled to return to Buffalo to-night and come back in the morning, for want of accommodation.

To-night camp fires will be lighted.

NINE, P. M.

Immense crowds are now in the grove. Governor Jones is making a stirring speech. His subject is chiefly Scott's nationality. He pledges himself for Scott's freedom from fanaticism, and prophecies Scott's election will be the end of every sectional agitation. The enthusiasm he creates is great.

An address from Canadians, in verse, headed "John Bull to Brother Jonathan," in excellent spirit, is in circulation.

Sheriff Clapp, and officers Cleveland, Patten, Davis and others, of Lockport, have arrested ten men, supposed to be regular night thieves, for picking pockets. Two pocket-books—one containing $500, and the other $240, and various sums were found on them. Three gave their names, Geo. Johnson, James Dixon, and John Roberts. They were committed. Large numbers of the victimized flocked around the Justice's office.

SECOND DAY.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 28.

Another fine day in every respect—weather warm, but pleasant, and crowd of yesterday swelled in numbers by thousands. The military display drew immense numbers of persons from all the surrounding country, while from south and west they have been increasing in number since last evening.

last evening.

At 10 A. M. the military were reviewed by Gov. Hunt in presence of an immense concourse of spectators, whose numbers it is impossible to calculate. Some idea may be formed from the fact that to-day there are at least ten thousand strangers in town.

Entnusiasm gradually increasing, and most excellent spirit manifested. No word nor sign of discord apparent, and all bent on promoting good objects of great gathering.

Of the numbers on the ground, it is impossible to arrive at a correct computation. The people were there by thousands and thousands At all points they were congregated in masses — And not only for the immense body present, but for the union, the harmony, and the manful spirit that prevailed, will this gathering of freemen be noted as one of the memorable incidents of Whigism.

THE BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

The following is the British Commander General Drummond's account of the battle of Lundy's Lane.

" Having refreshed the troops at Queenston, and having brought across the forty-first Royals and Indians, I sent back the forty-first and hundredth regiments to form the garrisons of the forts and King's and Light Company of the forty-first, in all about 800 men, to join Major General Riall's division at the Falls:

'When arrived within a few miles of that position I met a report from Major General Riall, that the enemy was advancing in great force. I immediately pushed on, and joined the head of Lieut. Colonel Morrison's regiment just as as it reached the road leading towards Beaver Dam, over the summit of the hill at Lundy's Lane.—Instead of the whole of Major General Riall's division, which I expected to find occupying this position, I found it almost in the occupation of the enemy, whose columns were within six hundred yards of the top of the hill, and the surrounding woods filled with his light troops The advance of Major General Riall's division consisting of the Glengary Light Infantry and incorporated militia having commenced their retreat upon Fort George, I counterminded these corps and formed the eighty-ninth and Royal Scots and forty-first light companies, in rear of the hill, their left resting on the grear road; my two twenty-four pounder brass field guns a little advanced in front of the centre of the summit of the hill; the Glengarry light infantry on the right the batallion of incorporated militia, and the detachment of the King's regiment on the left of the great road; the squadron of the nineteenth light dragoons, in the rear of the left of the road. I had scarcely compelled the formation when the whole front was closely engaged. The enemy's principal efforts were directed against our left and centre. After repeated attacks, the troops on the left were partially forced back, and the enemy gained a momentary possession of the road. This gave him, however, no material advantage, as the troops

mentary possession [illegible] however, no material advantage, as the troops which had been forced back, formed in the rear of the eighty-ninth regiment fronting the road and securing the flank. It was during this short interval that Major General Rall, having received a severe wound, was intercepted as he was passing to rear by a party of the enemy's cavalry and made prisoner. In the centre, the repeated and determined attacks of the enemy were met by the eighty-ninth regiment, the detachment of the Royal and King's, and the light company of the forty-first regiment, with the most perfect steadiness and intrepid gallantry, and the enemy was constantly repulsed with very heavy loss. In so determined a manner were these attacks directed against our guns, that our artillerymen were bayoneted in the act of loading, and the muzzles of the enemy's guns were advanced within a few yards of ours. The darkness of the night during this extraordinary conflict occasioned several uncommon incidents. Our troops having been for a moment pushed back, some of our guns remained for a few minutes in the enemy's hands; they were however, not only recovered, but the two pieces, a six-pounder and a five and a half-inch howitzer, which the the enemy had brought up, were captured by us, together with several tumbrils; and in limbering our guns, at one period, one of the enemy's six pounders was put in mistake upon a limber of our, and one of our six-pounders limbered on his; by which means the pieces were exchanged; and, thus, though we captured two of his guns yet as he obtained one of our, we have only gained one gun.

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"At 9 o'clock, the action having commenced at 6 there was a short intermission of firing, during which it appears the enemy was employed in bringing up the whole remaining force, and he shortly afterward renewed his attack with fresh troops, but was everywhere repulsed with gallantry and success. About this period, the remainder of Major General Riall's division, which had been ordered to retire on the advance of the enemy, consisting of the 103rd Regiment, under Colonel Scott; the head quarter division, of the Royal Scots, the head quarter of the English flank companies of the 104th some detachments of Militia, under Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, Inspecting Field Officer, joined the troops engaged. The enemy's efforts to carry the hill were continued until about midnight, when he had suffered so severely from the superior steadiness and discipline of his Majesty's troops, that he gave up the contest and retreated with great precipitation to his camp beyond the Chippewa. On the following day he abandoned his camp, threw the greatest part of his baggage, camp equipage and provisions into the rapids; and having set fire to streets, mills, and destroyed the bridg at Chippewa, continued his retreat in great disorder toward Fort Erie. My light troops, cavalry and Indians, are despatched in pursuit to harass his retreat.

despatches.

"The loss sustained by the enemy in this severe action cannot be less than 1500 men, including several hundred prisoners left in our hands; his two Commanding Generals, Brown and Scott, are said to be wounded; his whole force, which was never rated at less than five thousand having been engaged. The number of troops under my command did not, for the last three hours exceed 1600 men; the addition of the troops under Colonel Scott did not increase it to more than the 2,800 of every description."